

# WANT HARDING TO USE FORCE ON ROADS

Asked to Demand They Accede to Strikers and Allow Business of the Country to be Resumed

President's Advisers Say Holding Up of Country Has Gone Far Enough and Must be Stopped

IF ROADS REFUSE HE IS ASKED TO TAKE THEM OVER AND REINSTATE MEN UNDER OLD CONDITIONS

## TO NAME MEN TO SUPERVISE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL COAL

Hoover Confers With I. C. C.,  
Operators and Railroad Heads.

## FOUR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE COMMITTEE

Presidential Committee to Have  
Representative in Each Dist.

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Agreement upon a tentative plan for distribution of coal and for restriction of prices was announced tonight by Secretary Hoover after a series of conferences during the day with representatives of producing operators, railroads, the interstate commerce commission and other departments of the government.

The plan which was described by Secretary-General Daugherty in an address as "entirely legal" is to be discussed further tomorrow by the commission and the agreement of the operators is dependent upon the approval of their various associations.

Under the proposed plan, President Harding would appoint a committee of five members to have general supervision of the measures to be adopted for emergency fuel control designed to safeguard the public from an impending coal famine.

The tentative plan follows: A committee in Washington, to be organized by the president, of representatives of the department of commerce, the interstate commerce commission, the department of justice and the department of the interior, to be organized by the presidential committee. This committee to have general supervision of the measures to be taken hereunder and to authorize the execution of such of these measures as may be necessary from time to time.

The administrative committee comprising representatives of the operators, the railroads, and, where necessary, representatives of the larger consuming groups.

The presidential committee will establish a representative in each coal producing district.

The presidential committee will appoint a committee of operators in each district to be nominated by the district operators' association or independent operators.

In case of failure of the operators to make such action the presidential committee may appoint such operators as they see fit on such committees.

The members of these district committees may be changed as determined by the presidential committee.

The presidential committee will coordinate with the interstate commerce commission in carrying out preferential orders issued by the commission.

The governmental representatives of the districts with the co-operation of the district committees shall advise the agencies of the interstate commerce commission as to local conditions to effect the purpose of the plan.

The operators will proceed with their normal business until they are ordered by preference orders.

## ASK BRITISH AID FOR PROHI LAWS

Pending London Reply State Department  
Refuses Comment.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The state department was without any official word today as to the British attitude in connection with the suggestions made by the American government to the British government for co-operative British measures to curb liquor running from British possessions into the United States.

Pending receipt of the official communication from the London foreign office, comment was refused at the department on the nature of the American proposal when foreign ships shall be subject to visit and search on their approach to American waters.

## Say President Has Full Authority Under Constitution to Act---Strikers Would be Glad to Help---Or Could Run Roads With Troops---Anything to Start Business Over

Cabinet May Meet Today to Take Question Up—No Interference With  
Mails, But Mail Trains Being Pulled Continually, President Is Told.  
Say Roads Would Give in on White House Pressure.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—While on the surface concrete developments in the railroad strike were lacking in Washington today, the impression gained in official circles was that the situation was being rapidly "shaken down" to a point where a new move by the administration could be expected.

Harding in Charge.

Cabinet members who discussed the situation invariably declared that President Harding was in personal charge of the question, though there was more than the belief that the cabinet would be called upon to consider it at the regular session tomorrow. No hint was forthcoming as to the manner in which the transportation crisis would be laid before the President's official family.

Gone Far Enough.

Further evidence was obtained, however, that some of the chief executive's advisers have urged that the government can permit the breakdown of the country's arteries of commerce to go no further, while waiting for railway managements and shopmen to dispose of their differences.

Business Blanketed.

Official reports have been received, it is known, giving details of the extent to which the strike has been responsible for the almost "total blanketing" of the healthy business revival in the United States and, while instances of direct interference with the United States mails have recently been conspicuously absent, postal inspectors today recorded the further annulment of important mail trains.

Pressure on Roads.

Some administration advisers who favor a drastic move by the government are known to hold the view that President Harding should demand that the railroad executives make every effort to restore interstate commerce, especially to the extent of abandon-

ing their stand on the seniority issue—said to be the crux of the whole strike question—whereupon the disputants would be expected to come together on the matter of a fair living wage for railroad employees, conceded to be the remaining important issue.

If Roads Refuse.

If the railroad executives refused, it was declared, the President, satisfied he has full authority and a duty delegated him by the constitution to maintain interstate commerce and the mail service, could proceed to operate the railroads.

While the Esch-Cummings act would be invoked for the purpose as far as that would apply, it was said, the President's main reliance would be the duty "entrusted" to the chief executive under the constitution.

Has Full Authority.

The President, it is understood, has been assured by his advisers, that his authority for decisive action, without recourse to Congress is without question.

Two courses would be open to him in order physically to operate the railroads, it was said. First, he could request the strikers to return to work under the government operation at the old wage scale and with seniority right restored. If this failed, then federal troops could be called upon to assure operation of the trains.

Victory for Labor.

The first course, the President is understood to believe, would be acceptable to the strikers, who would see in it the capitulation of the railroad executives, and a victory won for labor. The chief contention of the strikers, it was said, has developed into a fight for seniority, with the wage dispute becoming subordinate.

There is little disposition in government circles to consider meeting the emergency by actually putting the lines under government operation.

## REPUBS DROP ALL HOPE OF TARIFF BILL

Can See No Hope of Passing Bill  
Before Campaign.

HAVEN'T TAKEN UP  
HALF OF THE 2,000  
CLAUSE AMENDMENTS

Members May Have to Conduct  
Campaign by Letter.

BY GEORGE H. MANNING  
(Washington Correspondent of Pensacola  
Journal.)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—All hopes of passing the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill in time for them to participate in the coming congressional campaign appears to have been abandoned by Republican leaders of the senate.

It now seems that consideration of the measure will be extended to the end of September or the middle of October, and the matter is becoming a source of grave fears among the contingent of the upper chamber who come up for re-election this fall. Their presence on the ground is needed in order to combat criticism of certain of the high schedules provoked by Democratic members and the insurgent Republican group.

Campaigning By Mail.

Tariff legislation must either be laid aside with the ship subsidy and soldier bonus bills, or the congressional campaign will be carried on from offices of senators and representatives at the capitol. Something of a long distance campaign would follow from this. Members would have their electioneering by mail and by proxy, which recent events have pointed out to be a very ineffective method of procedure, entailing the loss of personal touch with their constituents.

Stumbling Block.

The tariff is the main stumbling block. Ship subsidy and bonus legislation, it is said, might be negotiated with comparative ease. Those measures could be enacted into law within a reasonable time, but political observers who have watched the course of tariff debate believe that the Fordney-McCumber cannot be disposed of by the senate, by the conference committee and by the house and senate again until the fall months have arrived.

Months More.

If progress on the remainder of the bill is no greater than that which has already been disposed of five or six months, in the least, will be needed to pass it. It is thought that the conference between members of the house and senate to adjust the differences arising between the two chambers will take another month.

900th Paragraph.

Up to the present time, the senate has only passed the nine hundredth paragraph of the bill which has 1,600 paragraphs. Further, many of the debatable items in the bill have been passed over and still have to come up for discussion. And after the total number of paragraphs have been disposed of there are 340 sections covering administrative matters and general provisions which must be considered.

The tariff bill has been before the upper chamber for three months, having been presented for debate on April 20. So far only committee amendments bearing upon rates have been considered—under the rule no minority amendments may be considered until after those by the committee have been disposed of. Therefore, it is estimated that the senate has not actually acted upon one-third of the bill.

Hardest Items.

Greater still, the remaining two-thirds nature, such as the duties on flax, silk, sugar, wool, leather, and other commodities of a similar character. Then too, there are the clauses relating to arbitrary fixing rates by the president, reciprocity, and the reappraisal of values upon the fight to come on the American valuation principle will provide ground for unlimited discussion, which may carry the ultimate date of vote way in to the future.

In reporting the bill, the senate finance committee recommended 2,082 amendments to the measure as passed by the house. Since then the committee has offered numerous changes and revisions.

100 Amendments.

And the Democratic minority is prepared to offer in the neighborhood of 1,000 amendments, which are yet to be considered.

Congress set out in January, 1921, to write a new tariff; more than 18 months have passed with the bill still unfinished business of the senate. No legislation in recent years has moved so slowly towards final consummation, it is said.

During approximately 15 months the bill was in the course of preparation in

## WILL BEGIN JOB REDUCING ARMY OFFICERS TODAY

Board of General Officers Will Eliminate  
or Demote Some 2,500.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The board of general officers appointed to undertake the most wholesale "plucking" job ever initiated among the regular army officers corps will hold its first meeting tomorrow with Major General Joseph T. Dickman, retired, presiding as president.

It was to have begun operations towards the elimination or demotion of some 2,500 officers today but was held up by the absence of one member.

Suspended Sentence.

Members of the board, which is representative of all arms of the service, were greatly concerned in their preliminary discussions today over the probable effect upon the morale of the army of the suspended sentence now hanging over the head of practically every officer in the service with the exception of General Pershing and the baker's dozen of second lieutenants now in the army.

Could Reduce Colonels.

Congress in directing that the officers' corps be reduced by January 1, to 12,000, did not include the general officers of the army in fixing the number to be retained in each grade. The War Department, in preparing instructions for the "plucking board" did include the general officers insofar as retirement of any of the major or brigadier generals for physical disability would create vacancies and permit the appointment of colonels to general officer rank, reducing the number of surplus colonels to that extent.

"Unsuitable Officers."

Board members are understood to feel that there is little prospect of finding many officers now on the rolls who merit discharge. The army recently closed house in this regard on its own motion and the suggestion of General Pershing to Congress that the strength of the corps be fixed at 12,500 was based upon the efforts then in progress to get rid of unsuitable officers in the way of efficiency ratings and the "class B" ratings.

## ARREST 2 MEMBERS KIDNAPPING PARTY

Frenchwoman and Mexican Held In  
Connection With Bielaski Abduction

MEXICO CITY, July 24.—Madame Milo and Josefa Barceas, two members of the automobile party from which A. Bruce Bielaski, formerly of the American department of justice, recently was kidnapped, were arrested here this afternoon.

Mr. Bielaski is still at liberty. At six tonight Bielaski and his wife left their hotel to keep a dinner engagement; there was no indication that the authorities intended to arrest them. The American Embassy is in constant touch with events, with the evident intention of rendering possible assistance if the Americans were held.

Madame Milo French.

Barceas was arrested while taking lunch at a hotel in company with his wife who was not detained. Madame Milo who was arrested about the same time while lunching in another part of the dining room. The two were taken to Belem prison.

Barceas is a Mexican citizen. Madame Milo is French. So far as known French envoy has made no official protest.

It is understood that the order of arrest was issued by a local district judge at the request of the Cuernavaca Judge investigating the alleged kidnapping.

Mrs. Bielaski would make no statement on the incident tonight.

the ways and means committee of the house and senate finance committee.

Leave For Home.

Those members of congress who have spirited campaigns on are for getting back home regardless of the method. They want tariff enacted or withheld from consideration for the present. Of course the majority favor early enactment, but there is believed to be a substantial element among them who prefer temporarily laying the measure aside rather than confine themselves to Washington and stand the chances of losing out in the coming election. Interesting developments may arise in the future concerning including in the tariff proposal to postpone consideration of the ship subsidy and bonus until the short session of congress which is now awaiting the president's consent.

Harding Troubled.

Mr. Harding is said to be giving the matter his serious attention, awaiting some relaxation in the strike situation before making an announcement. If he finds the exigencies of the case demand such action for the good of the party, it is not unlikely that the agreement of Senators, Lodge, Watson and Curtis, together with other Republican leaders of the senate over the legislative program might be accepted, and even extended to make some provision over the tariff.

## NEW UNIONS TO TAKE PLACE OF OLD STARTED IN THE EAST

Move for "Railroad" Unions  
Started by Regional Chairman  
Loree.

PLAN TO USE THE  
LABOR BOARD RULINGS  
FOR ORGANIZATION

Strike of 10,000 Station Agents  
Prevented by McMenimen.

(By The Associated Press)

CHICAGO, July 24.—The averting of a strike of approximately 10,000 station agents, preparations for the formation of new unions of shop workers on forty eastern roads, and negotiations for a separate peace on the Baltimore and Ohio, marked the progress today of the railway shopmen's strike.

Would Hold Out.

The move for new unions to take the place of the striking shop crafts was initiated by L. F. Loree, eastern regional chairman of the Association of Railway Executives and was taken as an indication of the intention of the roads to hold out against the strikers' demand for a return of seniority rights as preliminary to any settlement.

Use Board Rulings.

The eastern roads, according to Mr. Loree, plan to take advantage of rulings by the labor board by organizing new shop men in such a way that each system will have its own union and will be able to negotiate separately with its men.

Stops Station Men.

The efforts of W. L. McMenimen, labor member of the rail board, today prevented a further spread of the strike, a conference with W. J. Noone, head of the station agents' organization. Mr. Noone complained that the station agents were being forced to do the work of the strikers, but Mr. McMenimen gave him such assurances that any grievances would be corrected that he afterward announced that the station agents would remain at work pending a conference with the labor board.

Two Trains Off.

Comparatively few outbreaks were reported during the day, but further cancellation of trains, said to be due mostly to the shortage of coal, were reported from various sections. The Grand Trunk took off two trains between Chicago and Detroit and two between Chicago and Harvey.

## TRADE COMMISSION DROPS FORTY CASES

Dismisses Right to Start New Proceedings  
Against Nationally Known Houses

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The federal trade commission today dismissed, without prejudice to its rights to institute new proceedings, about forty complaints against as many nationally known business concerns which had been charged by the commission with the practice of maintaining resale prices similar to that established in what was known as the Beechnut Packing case. In the latter case, the United States supreme court recently upheld the contention of the commission that such practice was illegal.

One of the companies against which a complaint was dismissed was the Vick Chemical Company of Greensboro, N. C.

Two Years Old.

The complaints dismissed today were filed nearly two years ago and action by the commission had been suspended pending determination of the Beechnut case. After the decision of the supreme court was handed down the commission concluded, it was explained by Chairman Haskill that in view of the age of the cases, they should be dismissed as it appeared to the commission that the supreme court had settled the law with respect to price maintenance.

## B. & O. OFFICERS TO MEET EMPLOYEES

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad system shops crafts federation, will meet officials of the road tomorrow morning at the office of Charles W. Calloway, vice president, in charge of operations and maintenance.

An agreement is reached between the Baltimore and Ohio shop crafts strikers and the management, it will have been the first definite step in the direction of bringing peace in the controversy.

National representatives of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor today brought pressure to bear to prevent the representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio employees from reaching a separate agreement with their management.

## KU KLUXERS WILL NOT GO UNMASKED

Imperial Wizard Denies That He Has  
Unmasked Klansmen in Any State.

ATLANTA, July 24.—Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Wizard pro tem of the Knights of Ku Klux Klan, late today issued a statement denying that he had unmasked the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia or any other part of the country.

The only thing he did, Mr. Clarke said, was to issue an executive order, applying only to Georgia, "stopping for the time being all parades and the use of the mask and costume for any purpose in Georgia by the Klansmen except in the lodge room of the Klan."

Grossly Twisted.

Emphasizing that the executive order was confined to Georgia, Mr. Clarke in his statement said:

"The correspondence between myself and Governor Hardwick regarding the Ku Klux Klan published in the Sunday papers has been grossly twisted and it is causing considerable misunderstanding on account of this fact.

"I have ordered a searching inquiry into recent crimes in Georgia and believe we shall be able to show that not one percent of same in any way involve the Ku Klux Klan."

SETTLE \$350,000 CASE

CHICAGO, July 24.—A settlement reached out of court today ended the suit of Mrs. Katherine C. Thorne, widow of a former official of Montgomery Ward and Company, to rescind a \$350,000 agreement of which William D. Camp, her divorced husband who has since remarried, was made the beneficiary.

64 GIVE SKIN

BELLVIDERE, Ills., July 24.—A skin grafting operation in which 343 square inches of skin was transferred from sixty-four persons to the body of Helen Hoage, 15 years old to cover burns caused by an explosion, was pronounced a success by physicians today.

## WOOL DUTY STARTS FIGHT BY LENROOT

Warns Senate Of High Cost It Will  
Put On Clothing.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Falling to get action from the Senate finance committee majority, Senator Lenroot, republican, Wisconsin, launched today in the Senate his fight to limit to sixty percent ad valorem the duties in the pending tariff bill on coarse wools, both in the raw and the manufactured state. His proposal met with sharp opposition from spokesmen for the committee and Senators engaged in the production of wool and they were frequent and at times sharp exchanges.

Warns Of Cost.

Warning his republican colleagues that the 33 cents a pound duty proposed would result in an increase in the cost of woolen clothing, Senator Lenroot declared the republicans would have difficulty in justifying to the people in the large cities proper protective duties for the wool producers, but that could not justify "this enormous equivalent ad valorem duty, equaling some cases 137 percent" on wool of a kind not produced in this country to any appreciable extent.

## PLACED UNDER ARREST AT MOTHER'S FUNERAL

RICHMOND, Va., July 24.—While attending the funeral of his mother, Otto Brown was arrested on three separate warrants charging promiscuous shooting in a public highway, trespassing and carrying concealed weapons. When he assured the arresting officer that he would accompany him after the services were over, the services were allowed to proceed.

THE WEATHER

Extreme Northwest Florida—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; probably scattered thundershowers.  
Winds—East Gulf. Moderate variable and weather partly overcast; probably local rains Tuesday.

## APPOINTMENT AT MARIANNA, FLA.

Eytchison Gets Preference Over Lewis,  
Who Had High Rating.

By GEORGE H. MANNING  
(Washington Correspondent of Pensacola  
Journal.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July.—The nomination of Urban P. Eytchison to be postmaster at Marianna, Florida, was sent to the Senate several days ago to succeed Edward C. Lewis, and the appointment is expected to be confirmed in time for Eytchison to have the other details arranged and take office by August 1.

Lewis has been postmaster at Marianna about nine years. He was given two appointments by President Wilson, the last term having expired August 1, 1921.

When the republicans sometime ago decided to give the Marianna postmaster ship to a republican and had an examination held of the candidates, Lewis was the only eligible. Because of this another examination was ordered held in an effort to get some republicans on the eligible list. In the contest between several prominent citizens of Marianna, Lewis again made the highest mark, one of the highest ever made.

Lewis' service record was excellent. But Eytchison also got an eligible rating and he was given the appointment for political reasons pure and simple.

## STRIKERS REFUSE TO CONTEST INJUNCTION

JACKSONVILLE, June 24.—Striking shop craftsmen named in recent temporary injunction granted by federal judge, H. D. Clayton to the Florida East Coast Railroad, refused to contest the order when it came up for hearing today.

"All we desire is the protection of our constitutional rights," Roberts said. "It is the intention of the striking shop forces to conduct their strike in an orderly and peaceful manner and not to appear arbitrary to the law of the land in any respect."